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Soviet Architecture Assumes a New Look

Following is the 14th of a series of articles by reporters of The New York Times on a half-century of Soviet rule in Russia, to be observed on Nov. 7.

By ADA LOUISE HUXTABLE

THE 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution began with one of Moscow's loveliest springs. Hedges of lilacs faced the Bolshoi Theater, tulips were fluorescent in the Alexander Gardens, and parks turned jungle green. Even the brusque earnestness of rushing Muscovites was touched by the pleasure of warm sun and clear skies.

This year the food displays in store windows were imaginative and more plentiful; there were fancy shoes, costume jewelry and enough flashy consumer goods to make the streetscape less bare; kiosks on every avenue sold oranges and ice cream and queues lined up for kvass, a refreshing thin beer made from fermented rye, and sudden deliveries of popcorn.

This year's girls wore beehive hairdos of many artificial colors, tentatively short skirts and eye make-up ingeniously improvised from East European drawing pencils found in art supply stores.

The visitor who comes to see the kind of world a planned society has built in half a century brings the well-publicized image of crumbling construction and drab vistas. He finds new 20- and 30-story skyscrapers rising dramatically along Moscow's main avenues. Modern architecture has flowered with the lilacs and tulips this spring.

Close by, churches and historic buildings are being restored with patience and quantities of shimmering gold leaf.

Beyond the skyscrapers and the treasures of the Kremlin the characteristic, post-Napoleonic streets of the eighteentwenties, with their small classic buildings finished in umber-toned plaster, wait quietly for demolition. Rugged,

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Garth Huxtable for The New York Tim

The 32-story Council of Mutual Economic Assistance Building is being put up in Moscow by the Soviet Union and five Eastern European lands.

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See Bith Century Russe-Baroque structure of the Continued Propose of the Continu





ARIETY OF STYLES. Shown are some of the architectural styles in 8 Soviet Union, Left: a preevolutionary house, built around 1900-1919. 8 Kropotkin Street in Moscow, Above; a workers' club in the capital is an example of the constructivism style of the 1929's. Below; Lenin and's Narva Gates, typical of the classical revival noted in early 1959's.



ornoods as "dead,"

On the other hand, there is a surpri ing pleasure in conformity, a contenment with regimentation in the Sovi



The New York Times

BUILDING BOOM: New housing projects ring the Soviet capital as the government seeks to satisfy consumer demand.



SUBURBAN MOSCOW: Prefabricated, prestressed, reinforced concrete 12-story, apartment houses stretch away to the horizon in the city's Southwest District